The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Poetry.

[Original.]

Address to the Soldiers of the First Cavalry Brigade.

The following, sent us by our correspondent, Albert Smith, is an address to the soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, 6th Division, 16th Army Corps, written by Edwin W. Andrews, Chaplain 2d New Jersey Cavalry. We publish it with pleasure, and commend it to our readers.

My Brother Soldiers, of the First Brigade,
Encamped awhile beneath this cooling shade,
I wish you joy while waiting for the word
That calls you forth with carbine and with sword.
Behold this grove, this grass, the waving trees;
How nature smiles, the sons of men to please,
And every prospect, to the eye how fair,
The sky, the leaves, the ground, or breathing air!
The woods! Aye, "God's first temple," they were built,
All pure and lovely; only *man* has guilt,
Who rests beneath their shade. O, brothers all,
Reflect how sin hath reigned e'er since the Fall.
Though Nature's dress would point us up above
To Him who reigns supreme, the God of love,
And tho' His goodness surely ought to lead
Our souls in penitence to Him they need;
Yet, love of evil reign within the heart,
O, from that evil why so loth to part;
And why do you the heavenly vengeance dare,
And challenge God when e'er you curse and swear.
From birds, or trees, or flowers do you learn
Your causeless oaths? O, quickly turn
From curses which would make the devils blush,
To prayer and praise, that do the passions hush.
Your country calls for men of purest life
To fight her battles in a holy strife;
Maintain her prestige and historic fame,
And shield the honor of her glorious name!
Such men were worthy to uplift those types
Of future glory—the old Stars and Stripes—
To shout: "Hurrah for victory and the doom
Of Treason in the land!" while cannon boom
The glory of our arms, and over all it waves—
OUR STARRY FLAG, o'er living or the SLEEPING BRAVES.

While here surrounded by the charming grove,
Send forth your thoughts to those you ought to love.
Ah! when the storms of battle shall be o'er,
And you will homeward go to fight no more,
Shall Father, Mother, who your childhood nursed,
Be grieved to hear that you have learned to curse?
To talk obscene and taste the drunkard's bowl,
And peril thus, for naught, your priceless soul!
But stop and listen: heed that distant prayer,
That comes from *Home* so softly through the air!
"Great God, protect, I pray, my absent son,
That by these sins he may not be undone.
Give him to feel a patriotic thrill,
To serve his country with a heart and will—
To scorn corruption, bribery and shame,
And thus preserve his honor and good name.
O, keep his life from every foul disgrace,
And grant we may not, when we see his face,
And gather round, as in the days of yore,
As parents, brothers, sisters, then deplore
That he is not, as once he used to be,
Upright, and pure, and honest, frank and free!
O, may he hear the Savior's gentle voice,
So that with him we may ere long rejoice,
Restored into our arms, both saved from death
And saved from sin. Then shall our latest breath
Give praise to Thee, O Lord, the king of kings,
Who rulest over Heaven, and earthly things."

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Journal of an Eye-Witness.

A Description of the Incidents.

The Fights on the Way.

Thanksgiving--Turkeys Plenty.

Destruction of the Railroads.

Talks with the Whites and Blacks.

Capture of Fort McAllister.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

NEAR ATLANTA, Oct. 14, 1864.

The last few days have been full of excitement and deepest interest. The strategic combinations of General Sherman, which have mystified many and called forth the anxiety and curiosity of all, are beginning in part to unfold, revealing a plan of operations conceived upon the broadest scale which, it is not extravagant to say, has ever been known in military science. We begin to understand now why the army was in our late campaign moved to Rome after passing through the Allatoona hills, instead of marching directly on Resaca. Hood at that time was three days march in advance of us. General Sherman knew very well that in no event could Hood be overtaken should he continue to advance, and he much preferred that his swift-footed foe should pass to the left rather than to the right. If Hood would have gone east he would have damaged the railroad again near Atlanta, and then kept to the southward, when he would have been in our present front, offering obstacles serious enough, perhaps, to have defeated the movement now in progress.

HOW HOOD WAS BAITED.

Sherman's rapid wheel to the left, through Snake's Creek Gap, forced Hood either to proceed directly south towards Montgomery, or westward.—The conquerer of Atlanta, prodigal in his well-won wealth, offered the golden apple of West Tennessee, with its richly stored cities, as a prize easily gained, with a vista of glorious possibilities opening up in Kentucky, and it might be, beyond the line of the Ohio.

Well might the Rebel General gladden his heart with the anticipations of riot and plunder, and he thought he saw clearly in the immediate future the fulfilment of the promise and prophecy of his master, that Atlanta should be evacuated in thirty days, and the dreaded Sherman, with his Yankee horde following fast in his footsteps, to save the North from invasion and pillage. And thus, giving no rest to the naked, weary feet of his soldiers, he moved at once in the direction of Florence, on the Tennessee river.

Meanwhile Sherman had arrived at the foot of the Chatooga valley in pursuit. Retaining his main force at Gaylesville, throwing out strong reconnoissances in the direction of the enemy, until, ascertaining beyond a question, that Hood had gulped down the bait, he detached Stanly with the Fourth Corps, sending him to the north towards Bridgeport.

"Aha," chuckled Hood, "this is as I hoped; my strategy succeeds." Following the departure of the Fourth Corps the entire army was moved back to Rome; Schofield, with a portion of the Army of the Ohio, was at once sent to Chattanooga. These, with Stanly's troops, furnished General Thomas, who held supreme command, and who had full instructions from General Sherman covering every contingency, with a veteran army of some thirty thousand men, which, with those already in the department, and recruits coming into the field, composed a force sufficient to demolish Hood, if they should meet; an event which will take place at General Thomas' option, and not at Hood's, if that person remain much longer at the river's bank, where he has halted his columns, as if doubtful what course next to pursue.

It was at this moment that the grand project of our Captain arose in uncertain yet gigantic proportions; the precise point of destination was not known, but all felt certain that it was southward further in the heart of the enemy's country, and the blood bounded in our veins at the thought. Officers and men met each other with proud and glad faces. All were impressed with a consciousness of the truth that the march of Union soldiers to the Ocean or the Gulf meant that we were to take the life-blood of the rebellion.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH.

General Sherman had called to him from Atlanta his Chief Quartermaster, General Easton, and Chief Commissary, Colonel Beckwith; men of great conceptive and executive capacity. In four days all that Rome contained, of sick and wounded, stores and machinery, was removed, and the city evacuated; a few days more, and the vast amount of provisions, forage, machinery, stores of all kinds, with the invalids and incompetents, which had accumulated at Atlanta and along the railroad, the surplus artillery, baggage and other useless wagons, everything, in truth, which would impede the celerity of movement of the army, was gathered up and sent safely to the North.

On the 12th instant the last train of cars whirled rapidly past the troops moving south, speeding over bridges and into the woods as if they feared they might be left helpless in the deserted land. At Curtisville the last communications with the North were severed with the telegraph wire. It bore the message to General Thomas, "All is well." And so we have cut adrift from our base of operations, from our line of communications, launching out into uncertainty at the best; on a journey whose projected end only the General in command knows.—Its real fate and destination he does not know, since that rests with the goodness of God and the brave hearts and strong limbs of our soldiers. The history of war bears no similar example, except that of Cortez burning his ships. It is a bold, hazardous undertaking. There is no backward step possible here.

As for the army, they do not stop to ask questions.

Sherman says "Come," and that is the entire vocabulary to them. A most cheerful feature of the situation is the fact that the men are healthful and jolly as men can be, hoping for the best, willing to dare the worst.

Behind us we leave a track of smoke and flame.—Half of Marietta was burned up, not by orders, however; for the command is that proper details shall be made to destroy all property which can ever be of use to the Rebel armies. Stragglers will get into these places, and dwelling houses are leveled to the ground. In nearly all cases these are the deserted habitations formerly owned by Rebels, who are now refugees.

Yesterday, as some of the men were marching towards the Chattahoochee river, they saw in the distance pillows of smoke rising along its banks—the bridges were in flames. Says one, hitching his musket a bit on his shoulder in a free and easy way, "I say, Charley, I believe Sherman has set the river on fire." "Reckon not," replied the other, with the same indifference. "If he has, it's all right." And so they pass along, obeying orders not knowing what is before them, but believing in their leader.

From Kingston to Atlanta the rails have been taken up on the road; fires built about them, and the iron twisted into all sorts of curves; thus they are left, never to be straightened again. The Secesh inhabitants are in agony of wonder at all this queer manœuvring, It appears as if we intended evacuating Atlanta, but our troops are taking the wrong direction for the hopes and purposes of these people.

Atlanta is entirely deserted of human beings, excepting a few soldiers here and there. The houses are vacant; there is no trade or trafic of any kind; the streets are empty. Beautiful roses bloom in the gardens of fine houses, but a terrible stillness and solitude cover it all, depressing the hearts even of those who are glad to destroy it. In your peaceful homes at the North you cannot conceive how these people have suffered for their crimes.

BURNING OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Night of the 15th November.—A grand and awful spectacle is presented to the beholder in this beautiful city, now in flames. By order, the Chief Engineer has destroyed, by powder and fire, all the storehouses, depot buildings and machine shops. The heaven is one expanse of lurid fire; the air is filled with flying burning cinders; buildings covering over two hundred acres are in ruins or in flames; every instant there is the sharp detonation of the smothering burning sound of exploding shells and powder concealed in the buildings, and then the sparks and flame shoot away up into the black and red roof, scattering the cindars far and wide.

These are the machine-shops where have been forged and cast Rebel cannon, shot and shell, that have carried death to many a brave defender of our nation's honor. These warehouses have been the receptacle of munitions of war, stored, to be used for our destruction. The city, which next to Richmond has furnished more material for prosecuting the war than any other in the South, exists no more as a means for the enemies of the Union.

A brigade of Massachusetts soldiers are the only troops now left in the town. They will be the last to leave it. To-night I heard the really fine band of the 33d Massachusetts playing "John Brown's soul goes marching on," by the lights of the burning buildings. I have never heard that noble anthem when it was so grand, so solemn, so inspiring.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 24.—We are in full possession of the Capital of the State of Georgia, and without firing a gun in its conquest. On Friday last the Legislature, which had been in session, hearing of our approach, hastily decamped without any adjournment. The Legislative panic spread amongst the citizens to such an extent as to depopulate the place, except of a few old gentlemen and ladies and the negroes, the latter welcoming our approach with ecstatic exclamations of joy: "Bress de Lord! tanks be to Almighty God, the Yanks is come! de day ob jubilee hab arrived!" and then accompanied their words with rather embarrassing hugs, which those nearest the sidewalks received quite liberally.

General Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, first entered the city, arriving by way of Madison, having accomplished his mission of destroying the railroads and valuable bridges at Madison. The fright of the Legislators, as described by witnesses, must have been comical in the extreme. They little imagined the movement of our left wing, hearing first of the advance of Kilpatrick on the extreme right towards Macon, and supposed that to be another raid. What their opinion was when Howard's army appeared at McDonnough it would be difficult to say; and their astonishment must have approached insanity when the other two columns were heard from—one directed towards Augusta and the other swiftly marching straight up on their devoted city.

It seemed as if they were surrounded upon all sides except toward the east, and that their doom was sealed. With the certain punishment for their crimes looming up before them they sought every possible means of escape. Private effects, household furniture, books, pictures, everything was conveyed to the depot and loaded into the cars until they were filled and heaped, and the flying people could not find standing room.

Any and every price was obtained for a vehicle.—A thousand dollars was cheap for a common buggy, and men rushed about the streets in agony of fear lest they should "fall victims to the ferocity of the Yankees."

Several days of perfect quiet passed after this exodus, when, on a bright sunshiny morning, a regiment entered the city with a band playing national airs, which music had many a day since been hushed in the capital of Georgia.

WHAT SHERMAN DID AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

But few of the troops were marched through the city. Some two or three regiments were detailed under the orders of the engineers to destroy certain property designated by the the General commanding. The magazines, arsenals, depot buildings, factories of one kind and another, with storehouses containing large amounts of Government property, and some seventeen hundred bales of cotton were burned. Private houses were respected everywhere even those of noted Rebels, and I heard of no instance of pillage or insult to the inhabitants. One or two of the latter, known to have been in the rebel army, were made prisoners of war, but the Surgeons at the hospitals, the Principal at the Insane Asylum, and others, expressed their gratitude that such perfect order was maintained throughout the city.

General Sherman is at the Executive Mansion, its former occupant having with extremely bad grace fled from his distinguished visitor, taking with him the entire furniture of the building. As General Sherman travels with a *menage*, (a roll of blankets, and haversack full of hardtack,) which is as complete for a life out in the open air as in a palace, this discourtesy of Governor Brown was not a serious convenience.

General Sherman's opening move in the present campaign has been successful in the highest degree. At first, moving his army in three columns, with a colmnn of cavalry on his extreme right, upon eccentric lines, he diverted the attention of the enemy, so that he consentrated his forces at extreme points, Macon and Augusta, leaving unimpeded the progress of the main body. In this campaign—the end of which does not yet appear—it is not the purpose of the General to spend his time before fortified cities, nor yet to encumber his wagons with wounded men. His instructions to Kilpatrick were to demonstrate against Macon, getting within five miles of the city.

A FIGHT.

The roads each column were to follow were carefully designated, the number of miles each day to be travelled, and the points of rendezvous were given at a certain date. All of these conditions were fulfilled to the letter. Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, arrived at Milledgeville on the 22d instant, preceeding Davis, with the Fourteenth Corps, one day. On the same day Kilpatrick struck the Macon and Western road, destroying the bridge at Walnut Creek. The day following, Howard, with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, arrived at Gordon, and began the destruction of the Georgia Central railroad.

It was near here that the most serious fight of the campaign occurred to this date. General Wolcot, in command of a detachment of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, was thrown forward to Griswoldville, towards Macon, for demonstrative purposes merely. The enemy, some five thousand strong, advanced upon our troops, who had thrown up temporary breastworks, with a section of a battery in position. The cavalry fell slowly back on either flank of the brigade, protecting them from attack in flank and rear. The rebels are composed of militia chiefly, although a portion of Hardee's old corps was present, having been brought up from Savannah.—

With that ignorance of danger common to new troops, the Rebels rushed upon our veterans with the greatest fury. They were received with grape shot and musketry at point blank range, our soldiers firing coolly while shouting derisively to the quivering columns to come on, as if they thought the whole thing a nice joke. The rebels resumed the attack; but with the same fatal results, and were soon in full flight, leaving more than three hundred dead on the field. Our loss was some forty killed and wounded, while their killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated to exceed two thousand five hundred. A pretty severe lesson they have received.

NEAR TONAILLE STATION, ON THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, Nov. 27.

Since writing the above the army has moved forward all along the line. The rebels seem to have understood, but too late, that it was not Sherman's intention to make a serious attack upon Macon.—They have, however, succeeded in getting Wheeler across the Oconee at a point below the railroad bridge. We first became aware of their presence in our front by the destruction of several bridges across Buffalo Creek, on the two roads leading to Sandersville, over which were advancing the Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps.

We were delayed but a few hours. The passage was also contested by the rebel cavalry under Wheeler, and they fought our front all the way, and into the streets of Sandersville. The Twentieth Corps had the advance, deploying a regiment as skirmishers, forming the remainder of a brigade in line of battle on either side of the road. The movement was executed in the handsomest manner, and was so effectual as not to impede the march of the column in the slightest degree, although the roll of musketry was unceasing. Our loss was not serious—twenty odd killed and wounded.

As the Twentieth Corps entered the town they were met by the Fourteenth, whose head of column arrived at the same moment. While these two Corps had met with the obstructions above mentioned, the army under General Howard were attempting to throw a pontoon across the Oconee at the Georgia Central Railroad bridge. Here they met a force under the command of General Wayne, which was composed of a portion of Wheeler's cavalry, militia, and a band of convicts who had been liberated from the penitentiary upon the condition that they would join the army.

The most of these desperadoes have been taken prisoners, dressed in their State prison clothing.—General Sherman has turned them loose, believing that Governor Brown had not got the full benefits of his liberality. The rebels did not make a remarkably stern defence of the bridge, for Howard was able to cross his army yesterday, and commenced breaking railroad again today. In fact all of the army, except one corps, are engaged in this same work. Morgan, with his army, was hardly able to reach this point when he met General Hardee, who has managed to get around here from Macon. Our troops struck the railroad at this Station a few hours after the frightened band escaped.

THANKSGIVING DAY KEPT.

We had been told that the country was very poor east of the Oconee, but our experience has been a delightful gastronomic contradiction of the statement. The cattle trains are getting so large that we find difficulty in driving them along. Thanksgiving day was very generally observed in the army the troops scorning chickens in the plentitude of turkeys with which they had supplied themselves.

Vegetables of all kinds, and in unlimited quantities, were at hand, and the soldiers gave thanks as soldiers may, and as merry as only soldiers can be. In truth, so far as the gratification of the stomach goes, the troops are pursuing a continuous thanksgiving.

In addition to fowls, vegetables and meats, many obtain a delicious syrup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all the plantations, and stored away in large troughs and hogsheads. The mills here and there furnish fresh supplies of flour and meal, and we hear little or nothing of "hard tack"—that terror to weak mastication. Over the sections of country lately traversed, I find very little cultivation of cotton. The commands of Davis appear to have been obeyed, and our large drove of cattle are turned nightly into the immense fields of ungathered corn to eat their fill, while the graneries are crowded to overflowing with both oats and corn.

We have also reached the sand regions, so that the fall of rain has no terrors; the roads are excellent, and would become firmer from a liberal wetting. The rise of the rivers will not bother us much for each army corps has its pontoon, and the launching of its boats is a matter of an hour.

THE COUNTRY PEOPLE.

Frequent occasions occur for conversation with the people. In the upper part of the State, not meeting with any but the poorer, more ignorant class, I was led to believe that the rich and refined class had fled further south; but although I have made diligent search for the intelligent, intellectual arristocracy, I have met only with failure and disappointment. Rich men there are, whose plantations line the roads for miles; men and women who own, or did own, hundreds of slaves, and raised every year their thousand bales of cotton; but their ignorance is only equalled by that twin sister of ignorance intolerance. I can understand, as I never did before, why it was that a few persons, who every year represented the South in Congress, able to wield that influence as a unit. To be sure the interest of slavery was all-controlling, yet it never would have brought this people to the pitch of civil war, had they received the most common benefits of education. The solemn truth is, that the Southern people have never had any conceptions of the nation as I did. They do not know what it is to be an American.

It must not be supposed that we do not meet many persons who claim to have been Unionists from the beginning of the war. The vote of Georgia was undoubtedly given by a large majority against secession, and most every old man when he sees his pigs and poultry killed in his very barn yards and gazes with mournful eyes upon the wagons that are filled with his corn, protests that he always was a Union man. It seems hard sometimes to strip such men clear of all eatables as do our troops who have the art cultivated to the most eminent degree, but General Sherman often says to them: "If it is true that you are Unionists, you should not have permitted Jeff. Davis to dragoon you, until you are as much his slaves as once the niggers were yours."

HOWELL COBB'S PLANTATION.

Just before his entrance into Milledgeville General Sherman camped on one of the plantations of Howell Cobb. It was a coincidence that a Macon paper containing Cobb's address to the Georgians as a General Commanding was received the same day. This plantation was the property of Cobb's wife, who was a Demar. I do not know that this Cobb ever claimed any great reputation as a man of piety and many virtues, but I could not help contrasting the call upon his fellow-citizens to "rise and defend their liberties, homes, etc., from the step of the invader, to burn and destroy everything in his front, assail him on all sides," and all that, with his own conduct here, and the wretched condition of his negroes and their quarters.

We found his graneries well filled with corn and wheat, part of which was distributed and eaten by our animals and men. A large supply of syrup, made from sorghum (which we have found at nearly every plantation on our march), was stored in an out-house. This was also disposed of to the soldiers and the poor decrepid negroes, which this humane, liberty-loving Major General left to die in this place a few days ago. Becoming alarmed, Cobb sent to that place and removed all the able-bodied mules, horses, cows and slaves. He left here some fifty old men—cripples, and women and children—with clothing scarce covering their nakedness, with little or no food, and without means of procuring any. We found them cowering over the fireplaces of their miserable huts, where the wind whistled through the crevices between the logs, frightened at the approach of the Yankees, who, they had been told, would kill them. A more forlorn negro-hood set of human beings I never saw.

General Sherman distributed to the negroes with his own hands the provisions left here, and assured them that we were their friends, and they need not be afraid that we were foes. One old man answered him: "I spose dat you'se true; but massa, you'se 'll gway to morrow, and anudder white man will come!" He had never known anything but persecutions and fears from the white man, and had been kept in such ignorance of us that he did not dare put faith in any white man.

REBEL LIES TO NEGROES.

The terrorism, which forms so striking a feature of slavery, has had marked illustrations ever since we left Atlanta. The negroes were told that as soon as we got them into our clutches they were put into the front of the battle, and we killed them if they did not fight; that we threw the women and children into the Chattahoochie, and when the buildings were burned in Atlanta, we filled them with negroes to be roasted and devoured by the flames. These stories, which appear absurd to us, are not too extravagant for the simple, untutored minds of the negroes. They are easily frightened, and full of suspicion. In most any other instance, such bloody tales would have frightened them entirely out of our sight to the woods and other hiding places, but they ask it with much earnestness and glee, that "massa will come dat over we; we know'd a heap better.—Who for de Yankees want to hurt black men? Massa hates de Yankees, and he's no fren' ter me; so wem de Yankees bl's frens." Very simple logic that but it is sufficient for the negroes.

General Sherman invites all able-bodied negroes (ours could not make the march) to join the column and he takes especial pleasure when they join the procession on some occasions telling them they are free; that Massa Lincoln has given them their liberty, and that they can go where they please; that they earn their freedom they should have it—that Massa Lincoln had given it to them anyhow. They all seem to understand that the proclamation of freedom had made them free, and I have met but few instances where they did not say they expected the Yankees were coming down sometime or other, and very generally they are possessed with the idea that we are fighting for them, and that their freedom is the object of the war. This notion they got from hearing the talk of their masters.

"Stick in dar," was the angry exclamation of one negro party of negroes to another, who was asking many questions of the officer who had given them permission to join the column. "Stick in dar it'll right; we'se gwine along, we'se free."

Another replied to a question. "Oh yass, massa, people hereabouts were heap frightened when dey heard you'se coming; dey dusted out yer sudden."

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

By the way, the destruction of railroads in this campaign has been most thorough. The destruction of such long lines of road necessarily requires time, which in an expedition of this kind is valuable in the highest degree. The ordinary method of destruction was to place the rails across a pile of burning sleepers, their own weight bending them.

But this does not injure the rail so much but that it may be heated and straightened again. Instruments have been made, one is a clasp, which locks under the rail. It has a ring in the top, into which is inserted a long lever, and the rail is thus ripped from the sleeper. When the rail has become heated a hook is applied, which fits close over the ends of the rail; by turning them in opposite directions the rail is so twisted that even a rolling machine cannot bring it back into shape. In this manner has been destroyed some thirty miles of rails which lay the city of Atlanta, and also all the rails on the Augusta and Atlanta Road from the last named point to Madison; and thus far the Georgia Central Road from a few miles east of Macon to Tonville Station, where I am now writing.

NEAR JOHNSON'S, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF GEORGIA RAILROAD, November 29.

I have not heard from the army north of the road since it left us at Sandersville; not from Kilpatrick till to-day, and then indirectly through a rebel, who reports that the son of his master rode all the way from Louisville in great haste, reporting that Wheeler was fighting the Yankees, who were advancing on Augusta. General Sherman's second stride this campaign will have been equally successful with the first, if he is able to cross the Ogeechee to-morrow without much opposition. Davis and Kilpatrick's movement was a blind in order to facilitate the passage over the Ogeechee of the main body of the army, which for two days past has been marching on parallel roads south of the railroad.

So far we have reason to believe that the Rebels are ignorant of our principal movement, and are trifling with the fear that Augusta is our objective.

Kilpatrick is doing the same work which he accomplished with such high honor when covering our right flank in the early days of the campaign. His corps now acts as a curtain upon the extreme left, through which the enemy may invain attempt to penetrate. He has yet a grander aim in view. If he succeeds, his name will not only stand at the head of our great cavalry Generals, but it will be uttered with the prayers and blessings of the wives and children of the prisoners whom he may liberate at Millen, which is the point he aims for, and where have been incarcerated many thousands of our brave soldiers. Kilpatrick started on the same day that our army left Milledgeville, the 25th inst. I have not mentioned the fact before in this diary, for fear that it might, in the casualties of war, get into the hands of the Rebels and interfere with the movement.—Hoping prosper it, say I.

All day long the army has been moving through magnificent pine woods—the savannahs of the South, as they are termed. I have never seen, and I can't conceive a more picturesque sight than the army winding along through these grand old woods. The pines rise, naked of branches, eighty and ninety feet, and then are crowned with a turft of pure green. The trees are wide apart, so that frequently two trains of wagons and troops in double column are marching abreast. In the distance may be seen a troop of horsemen, some General and his Staff, turning about here and there, their gay uniforms, and red and white flags contrasting harmoniously with the bright, yellow grass underneath and the deep evergreen.

TOUCHING INCIDENTS.

The most pathetic scenes occur upon our line of march daily and hourly. Thousands of negro women join the colemn, some carrying household truck; others, and many of them there are, who bear the heavy burden of children in their arms, while older boys and girls plod by their sides. All these women and children are ordered back, heartrending though it may be to refuse them liberty. They won't go.—One begs that she may go to see her husband and children at Savannah. Long years ago she was forced from them and sold. Another has heard that her boy was in Macon, and she is "done gone with grief goin' on four years."

But the majority accept the advent of the Yankees as the fulfillment of the millennial prophecies. The "day of jubilee," the hope and prayer of a lifetime, has come. They cannot be made to understand that they must remain behind, and they are satisfied only when General Sherman tells them—as he does every day—that we shall come back for them some time, and that they must be patient until the proper hour of deliverance comes.

The other day a woman with a child in her arms was working her way along amongst the teams and crowds of cattle and horsemen. An officer called to her kindly: "Where are you going, aunty?"

She looked up into his face with a hopeful beseeching look, and replied:

"I'se gwine whar you'se gwine, massa."

It was near this place that several factories were burned. It was odd to see the delight of the negroes at the destruction of places known to them as task-houses, where they had groaned under the lash.

STATION OF THE GEORGIA CENTRAL R. R., November 30.

With the exception of the Fifteenth Corps our army is across the Ogeechee, and without fighting a battle. This river is a line of great strength to the Rebels, and they might have made its passage a costly effort for us, but they have been outwitted and outmanœuvred.

We have heard to-day from Kilpatrick and from Millen. Kilpatrick made a splendid march, fighting Wheeler all the way to Wainsboro', destroying the railroad bridge crossing Briar Creek, between Augusta and Millen. It is with real grief that I write that he was unable to accomplish the release of our prisoners. It appears that for some time past the Rebels have been removing our soldiers from Millen; the officers have been sent to Columbia, S. C., and the privates further South, somewhere on the Gulf Railroad.

We have had very little difficulty in passing the Ogeechee. The Twentieth Corps moved down the railroad, destroying it to the bridge. The Seventeenth Corps covered the river at this point, where, a light bridge was only partially destroyed. It was easily repaired, so that the intantry and cavalry could pass over it, while the wagons and artillery used the pontoons. The Ogeechee is about sixty yards in width at this point. It is approached on the northern or western side through swamps, which would be impassable were it not for the sandy soil, which packs solid when the water covers the road, although in places there are treacherous quicksands which we are obliged to corduroy.

This evening I walked down to the river. A novel and vivid sight was it to see the fires of pitch pine flaring up into the mist and darkness, the figures of men and horses looming out of the dense shadows in gigantic proportions. Torch lights are blinking and flashing away off in the forests, while the still air echoed and re-echoed with the cries of teamsters and the wild shouts of the soldiers. A long line of the troops marched across the foot-bridge, each soldier bearing a torch; their light reflected in quivering lines in the swift running stream.

Soon the fog which settles like a blanket over the swamps and forests of the river bottoms, shut down upon the scene, and so dense and dark was it that torches were of but little use, and men were directed here and there by the voice.

SHERMAN'S MANŒUVRES.

SCARBORO', GA., Dec. 3.—Pivoted upon Millen the army has swung slowly round from its eastern course, and is now moving in six columns upon parallel roads southward. Until yesterday it was impossible for the Rebels to decide whether or not it was General Sherman's intention to march upon Augusta. Kilpatrick had destroyed the bridge above Waynesboro', and falling back had again advanced, supported by the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Davis. South of this column, moving eastward through Birdsville, was the Twentieth Corps, commanded by General Slocum. Yet further south the Seventeenth Corps, Gen Blair in command, followed the railroad, destroying it as he advanced.—West and south of the Ogeechee the Fifteenth corps, General Osterhaus in immediate command, but under the eye of General Howard, has moved in two columns.

Until now Davis and Kilpatrick have been a cover and shield to the real movements. At no time has it been possible for Hardee to interpose any serious obstacle to the advance of the main body of our army, for our left wing has always been a strong arm thrust out in advance, ready to put in chancery any force which might attempt to get within its guard.

The Rebel councils of war appear to have been completely deceived, for we hear it reported that Bragg, and Longstreet are at Augusta, with ten thousand men, made up of militia, two or three South Carolina regiments and a portion of Hampton's Legion, sent there for one month. It is possible, now that the curtain has been withdrawn, and as it may appear that we are marching straight for Savannah, their Generals, with their ten thousand, may attempt to harass our rear, but they can accomplish nothing but the loss of a few lives, without checking our progress.

The work so admirably performed by our left wing, so far as it has obliged the Rebels in our front constantly to retreat, by threatening their rear, now becomes the office of the Fifteenth Corps, our right wing, on the bank of the river. Its two columns are moving one day's march in advance of the main body of the army, marching down the peninsula between the Savannah and the Ogeechee rivers. The necessity and value of these flank movements—first of the right wing with Kilpatrick's cavalry, then of Davis and Kilpatrick on the left, and now of Howard on our right, is because we cannot run over and demolish any and all the Rebel forces in Georgia.—They could not for a moment stand before this army upon any ordinary battle ground, but a very small force of infantry or cavalry at a river could delay a column half a day, and perhaps longer, and as our soldiers have got tired of chickens, sweet potatoes, sorghum, &c., and have been promised oysters on the half shell, oysters roasted, stewed, &c.—in short, oysters, they don't care to be delayed.

The railroad which has been receiving our immediate attention within the last week is altogether the best I have seen in the State, though the rail itself is not so heavy as the T rail on the Augusta and Atlanta road. The rail on the Georgia Central is partially laid with the U, and a portion of light T rail, but it is all fastened to parallel stringers, which are again fixed to the ties. The station-houses are generally built of brick in the most substantial manner. The very large depot at Millen was wooden building of graceful form, and admirably made. It made the biggest fire I have seen since we left Atlanta, and delighted the soldiers amazingly. The taste for conflagrations has been so cultivated in this community of late that any small affairs attract very little attention.

GREAT CORN FIELDS

We daily traverse immense corn fields covering from one hundred to one thousand acres. These were once devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and it is surprising to see how the planters have carried out the wishes or orders of the Rebel Government in this respect. There has been a large amount of cotton destroyed in this campaign, but it must have been but a small portion even of the limited crop raised, as the destruction has chiefly been away from the railroads. As near as I can learn two-thirds of this cotton has been sent over the Georgia Central Railroad to Augusta by way of Millen; from thence a limited amount has been transported to Wilmington for trans-Atlantic shipment; the balance yet remains in the vicinity of Columbia, South Carolina.

It is well ascertained that the country west of the Savannah river is expected to furnish supplies for the Rebel armies in the West, although corn and beef are sent from this district to Lee's army, but he draws the bulk of his supplies from the States east of the Savannah, and there is no region which is so prolific as that about Columbia. I have digressed thus far from the history of the Georgia campaign, because I wish to correct the impression which is so general at the North that the Eastern armies are fed from the Southwest. One thing is most certain, neither the West or East will draw any supplies from the counties in this State traversed by our army for a long time to come; our work has been the next thing to annihilation.

THE PRISONERS' PEN AT MILLEN.

As mentioned above, this place is five miles above Millen Junction. A space of ground some three hundred feet square, enclosed by a stockade, without any covering whatsoever, was the hole where thousands of our brave soldiers have been confined for many months past. Exposed to heavy dews, the biting frosts, the pelting rain, without so much as a board or tent even, to protect those poor naked fellows, who were almost always robbed of their clothing when captured. Some of them had adopted a wretched alternative, and dug holes in the ground, into which they crept at times. What wander that we found the evidence that seven hundred and fifty had died there.

From what misery did death release them! I can realize it all now as I could not even when listening to the stories of prisoners who had fled from this hell; escaped the devils in hot pursuit; foiled the keen scent of the track hounds put upon their path. Here is the uselessly cruel pen where my brothers have been tortured with exposure and starvation. God certainly will visit the authors of all this crime with his terrible lightning. Jeff. Davis knew that the Northern people would see the condition of the victims of Belle Island. How fearful must be the treatment of those who are removed far from the hope of exchange! You at the North may not feel the necessity of retaliation, and may continue to clothe warmly, feed plentifully, and comfortably house the Rebel prisoners, who are happier far than if free with their commands, but you must not expect those who have and those who may endure these agonies to feel or act with the same extravagance of generosity.

OGEECHEE CHURCH, December 6.—The army for two days past has been concentrating at this point, which is the narrowest part of the peninsula. General Howard is still on the west side of the Ogeechee, but is within supporting distance, and has ample means of crossing the river should it be necessary, which is not all probable. Kilpatrick has again done noble work. On Sunday last, while marching towards Alexander for the purpose of more thoroughly completing the destruction of the railroad bridge crossing Briar Creek, he found Wheeler on his way near Waynesboro. He fought him several times, punishing him severely in each instance, driving his infantry and cavalry before him through Waynesboro and beyond the bridge, which was completely destroyed. He rejoined the main body of our army then marching southward.

KILLING BLOODHOUNDS.

A significant feature of this campaign which was not before mentioned in this diary, received a marked illustration yesterday. Except in a few instances private residences have not been destroyed. Yesterday we passed the plantation of Mr. Stubbs. The house, cotton-gin, press, corn-ricks, stables, everything that could burn was in flames, and in the dooryard lay the dead bodies of several bloodhounds, that had been used to track and pull down negroes and our escaped prisoners. And wherever our army has passed, everything in the shape of a dog has been killed. The soldiers and officers are determined that no more flying fugitives, white men or negroes, shall be followed by track-hounds that come within reach of their powder and ball.

DECEMBER 8.—The army has been advancing slowly and surely, but as cautiously as if a strong army were in our front. The relative position of the troops has not materially changed since last writing, except that we are all further south. From fifteen to twenty miles lies Savanuah, it is to be supposed, in some perturbation at the certainty of our approach. If the rebels intend fighting in defence of the city, it will be behind their fortifications, for as yet we have only skirmished with parties of cavalry, and they have not seen the head of our infantry column, and can only judge of our strength through injudicious publications in the newspapers North. It cannot well be conceived by those not in the field operations, the serious injury which ensues upon the publication of the number and contemplated movements of our armies. In a way which it is unnecessary to mention, such injuries have occurred during this campaign.

General Howard has just returned from a very successful movement. Fearing that we should detach a force for the purpose of destroying the Gulf road, which they are now using to its utmost capacity just now, they pushed a force across the Ogeechee. While this body were covered by a strong riverside line, General Corse, of Allatoona memory, shoved his division between the Little and Great Ogeechee, thirteen miles in advance of the main column to the canal, which runs from the Ogeechee to the Savannah river. He bridged the canal, crossed it with his division, and now holds a position out of which Hood's army could not drive him.

This bold step has forced the rebels to evacuate the line of works stretching from river to river, and they have now fairly sought refuge in the fortifications proper of Savannah.

All the afternoon we have heard the signal-guns of our gunboats, supposed to be in Ossabaw Sound. My heart thrills with gladness to think that we are within speaking distance of our brethren of the brave navy, and that we are hereafter to act in unison with, we hope, more purpose than has been the result with most expeditions on the Atlantic coast. The next three days promise to be full of interest, for we shall now seek to establish a base of supplies in connection with our fleet.

CLOSING IN UPON SAVANNAH.

DECEMBER 9.—We are gradually closing in upon the city. General Howard holds the position gained on the other side of the canal yesterday, and has advanced the larger part of his command in its support. Portions of our army are now within eight miles of Savannah. General Blair's column lost several officers and men, some of them by honorable fighting, as the reb

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1865.

1864--1865.

The New York *Independent* has a pertinent editorial in its last issue, which we give below, as well adapted to our own readers.—Says the *Independent*:

"The Old Year goes, the New Year comes now as ever since the birth of Time. What hopes are justified by the promise of the opening year?

But first let us reverently thank God for all His mercies, and specially for those which History will identify with 1864. Prominent among these, let American patriots be grateful—

I. For the fortitude and patient courage evinced by our people in view of the reverses and losses with which this year was ushered in, particularly in the South-West, where it had been reasonably and confidently expected that the Rebellion would be thoroughly and finally crushed by the combined operations of Gens. Banks, Steele, and others.—Ample means, it was believed, were provided; they should have been so wielded as to restore to loyalty all of our country that lies Westward of the Mississippi. The campaign failed; Gen. Banks was defeated and driven back with heavy loss; yet the the Loyal Millions, though sorely disapointed, were not disheartened. So also of their expectation that Lee would be routed and Richmond taken by Gen. Grant's resolute and sanguinary offensive operations in Eastern Virginia. The heart of the Nation beat time to his advancing footsteps, but did not faint nor sink when he was stopped by the enemy's deadly fire from behind impregnable intrenchments.

II. For the ability vouchsafed to our people to maintain the pecuniary solvency of their Government under every phase of discouragement and depression. The bankruptcy of the Treasury must have been swiftly followed by an ignominious end of the War through the proclaimed inability of our Government to persist in it. Yet in the darkest hours of the Contest—and some of them have been *very* dark—our National promises to pay have retained their value and currency, and the ability of our Government to borrow, though weakened, has never been suspended.

III. For the wisdom as well as humanity wherewith we have been enabled to resist every temptation to inaugurate—or, rather, to accept—a general massacre of prisoners as a necessary incident of our struggle against slaveholding treason. It has been the manifest intent of the more malignant and desperate Rebels to force on us this direct alternative. Their massacres of disarmed, pleading, and even wounded men at Fort Pillow and elsewhere can have had no other motive. Yet, though inhumanly butchered by the traitors, our soldiers have not retaliated, and our Government has never been driven to disregard the more merciful dictates of the laws of War. We have long held a large excess of Rebel prisoners; many of them are natives and citizens of States incontestably loyal; nearly all their field officers have sworn allegiance to our Government and been educated at its cost; yet none of these have suffered death at our hands, save by wounds received in fair conflict. May it so continue to the end!

IV. For the Christian temper and spirit in which the struggle has on our side been prosecuted. Though the Rebels hate us, we do not hate them. They seek to do us evil; we wish to do them good. They would gladly give our cities to the flames and our fields to desolation; we would cast out the devil that rends them, and see them sitting clothed and in their right mind. They seek to humble and abase us; we lavish our blood and our substance to make the South the garden for which Nature evidently designed it, but which Slavery has hitherto forbidden it to become. The lunatics whom we are constrained to bind will yet thank us for their earthly salvation.

V. For the strong delusion which led the Opposition, by their representatives convened at Chicago, to proclaim so unmistakably their sympathy with the Rebels and their wish for a Peace which should give those Rebels a complete triumph. Their speeches might have been brushed aside as mere ebullitions of individual feeling, but their Platform was an authentic exposition of their real designs. And that Platform was so clearly unpatriotic that they are constrained to ignore and evade it from the moment wherein Victory first unmistakably irradiated the flag of the Union.

VI. For the tide of successes which, commencing with the easy capture of Atlanta, rolled majestically down through the brilliant exploits of Farragut in Mobile Bay, the three vicories of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, to the grand march of Sherman through Georgia, and the utter discomfitures of Hood in Tennessee, leaving the Unionists masters of every field, with the prospect of further triumphs as decisive, at no distant day.

VII. For the glorious accord of People and Army, citizens and soldiers, evinced in our Presidential Elections; the former giving a majority of Three Hundred Thousand, the latter over One Hundred Thousand, for Mr. Lincoln's re-election; the men who are in the field, braving every hardship and courting death for their country's sake, spurning the lures of easy fighting and early peace made contingent on McClellan's success, and voting three or four to one, for Lincoln and the War.

—Such are some of the auspices which 1864 has given to 1865, and which justify our fervent hopes that the year now opening will see our country honorably rescued from the perils which environ her, or leave her still nobly confronting them with dauntless courage and unshrinking purpose. We ardently hope for an early Peace based on the integrity of our country and the Freedom of all her People; but, if that be still distant, then we hope for a vigorous and resolute prosecution of the War.

Why More Men are Needed.

The New York *Post* says: "The question at issue now is nothing less than this—Shall the war be closed in another campaign, or, shall we permit it to drag on for another year, or, perhaps, two or three years? If the country comes to the help of the armies in the field, Lee's army can be destroyed within sixty days; and in that case the rebels will not have a single formidable army east of the Mississippi. But if Lee can maintain himself for six months longer "another army can be raised by the rebels in the South, to give us trouble, and to face us even if Lee were destroyed. It is of the most vital importance, therefore, that our armies shall be so strengthened, at once, as to gain this required success over Lee before any other rebel force can be organized and be put into the field."

A couple of whales appeared one day a week or two ago, in Nantucket harbor. They have probably heard of the discovery of the petroleum wells, and feel an interest in the price of oil. A whale's sense of self importance must be graduated like that of the negro slave, who crowed over his fellow darkies because he was "wuf" several hundred dollars the most.

The XVIth Congressional District.

The Attorney General of the State, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, having given an elaborate opinion to the effect that neither Gen. Koontz nor Gen. Coffroth was entitled to the certificate of election in consequence of the confused, conflicting, defective, illegal and unsatisfactory nature of *two* returns respectively made to the Secretary of State by the majority and minority of the return judges of the district, the Governor, in his proclamation announcing the result of the Congressional election throughout the State, which has jnst been issued, refuses in the following words to give a certificate to either of the contestants:

"And I do further declare that no such returns of the election in the Sixteenth Congressional district have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as would, under the act of Assembly of 2d July, 1839, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives of the Unitnd States, for that District."

Messrs. Koontz and Coffroth will now have to appeal to the House of Representatives to which they claim to have been elected. That body will refer their case to the Committee on Elections, which will inquire into the facts and report thereon, when a decision will be reached. In the meantime, neither gentlemen will be permitted to take his seat as a member of the House.

Maryland.

At the election in Dorchester county, in November, a secessionist was elected Senator, thus giving the rebel sympathisers a majority of the two in the Senate. As the man thus elected would not take the oath of allegiance, even to enable him to vote, and was unwilling to take the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, on taking his seat, he resigned, and Dr. Carroll, the Union candidate, has just been chosen to fill the vacancy, by 225 majority.—This makes the Senate a tie, and the Lieutenant Governor, being presiding officer in that body, will have the casting vote. He is a sound Union man; so that on all political questions, the Maryland Senate will be all right.

IMPORTANT PEACE RUMORS.

Several of our exchanges, have what they style "highly important rumors" in regard to an alleged mission to Richmond. We give them as we find them, and for what they are worth. To begin, we quote from the National Intelligencer:

It is stated by the personal friends of Francis P. Blair, Sr., that he has gone to the front. Rumor has it that he is charged with duties requiring communication with the Confederate government, or possibly a visit (upon invitation) to Jefferson Davis himself.

The New York papers, as usual, enlarge upon these rumors, and the Washington correspondent of the World writes:

There are many rumors in connection with the departure of Mr. Blair, all of them of an important political character. Among those which seem to obtain the most credid are two, viz:

1. That Jeff. Davis sent a special invitation to Mr. Blair, by flag of truce, to visit him at Richmond, though for what object can only be guessed at. The quidnuncs claim that the result of the interview—should it be held—will have important bearings upon the relations between the Northern and Southern States.

2. The other rumor is that Mr. Blair is charged with an important commission, which can only be executed by direct communication with the Confederate authorities. The peculiar relations existing between the Mr. Blair and the President tend to obtain more general credence for this report.

The correspondent of the Times, however declares that if Mr. Blair, Sr., has gone to Richmond, he has done so "without the knowledge of high officials" at Washington. The Washington correspondent of the Herald, writing on Sunday night, says:

The fact that F. P. Blair, Sr., and Montgomery Blair have gone to City Point, is making quite a sensation to-night. Various rumors are in circulation in regard to the object of their mission, that which gains most credence being that they have gone for the purpose of meeting representatives of the rebel government. Some parties argue that this is the inauguration of peace negotiations; but nothing reliable can be ascertained in regard to the matter.

The New York Tribune says:

Our last dispatch from Washington states that Messrs. Francis P. Blair, senior, and his son Montgomery have gone to Richmond, and that it is understood that their errand is one of peace—or, perhaps we should more accurately say, to see whether any termination of our national struggle is now attainable. We presume their mission is not in terms official; but it were absurd to pretend—considering who they are, and what are their personal relations to the President—that it is unauthorized.

The New York Herald says:

A most important rumor reaches us from Washington, to the effect that Francis P. Blair and Montgomery Blair, his son are on their way to Richmond, for a personal conference with Jeff. Davis, with a view to bring about a peace between the North and South. The intimate personal relations of the Blairs with Mr. Lincoln, and their intimacy with the heads of the Confederate Government, will give this informal Peace Commission a large share of public consideration. It is meet and proper that the opening of a new year should be signalized by an attempt, at least to end this murderous and wasteful war. May Heaven smile upon this effort to bring peace to our distracted country!

The Call for Volunteers--Important Circular.

The following is a copy of an address issued to the people of Pennsylvania, by Major Dodge, A. A. Provost Marshal General. Our readers should give it a careful perusal, and act accordingly.—Every man is interested in the matter, and should assist in filling quotas in the manner mentioned:

ATTENTION!—The President has called for 300,000 troops, to be raised by volunteering or draft. The 15th of February, 1865, has been fixed upon as the day of draft. If your quotas are not filled by volunteers by that time the deficiency will most certainly be made up by draft.

Ward and Township committees are earnestly invited to commence work at once. The longer you delay the more difficult will be your task.

The attention of these committees is also invited to the necessity and propriety of delivering up to the District Provost Marshals *all delinquents from former drafts.*

It is impossible for the United States authorities to find these men, secreted as they are by their friends and by persons hostile to the Government.

Committees, United States, State and County officers, and all good citizens are requested to arrest these men, and deliver them to the Provost Marshals.

Every man so arrested and put into service by the Board of Enrollment counts one toward filling your quota.

Information by letter or otherwise, furnished to District Provost Marshals, of the whereabouts of these delinquents, will be thankfully received and promptly acted upon.

Provost Marshals will cause lists of delinquents from all former drafts to be made and distributed, to the end that all so disposed may understandingly assist in forcing these delinquents to perform their duty to their country and to their own people.

Bring in all your delinquents; exert yourselves to put in volunteers, and the necessity of a draft will be avoided.

Our armies and navies are everywhere victorious. The dawn of peace is at hand. One powerful blow now given, will be fatal to the Rebellion.—Let us all, in our several capacities, and as far as in us lies, unite to make that blow effective and final.

RICHARD I. DODGE,
Major 12th Inf., A. A. P. M. G.

Harrisburg, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Report of Admiral Porter.

Effect of the Explosion of the Powder Vessel.

The Combined Attack on Fort Fisher.

SIX OF OUR PARROTT GUNS EXPLODED.

Letter From General Butler.

THE ASSAULT BY LAND ABANDONED.

Fort Fisher Uninjured by the Bombartment.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Admiral Porter's full report of the operations against Wilmington is received by the Navy Department. It is dated the 10th. off New Inlet, from the flag ship Malvern The following is degested of the report:

The attack was opened on the 24th with all the iron clads and heavy vessels—the smaller vessels being held in reserve previous to making the attack. A torpedo on a large scale, supposed to contain powder enough to explode the magazine of the fort, was carefully prepared under command of Commodore A. C. Rhind, and exploded under the fort.

So much had been said about the terrible results of the powder explosion recently, in England, that great results were expected from the experiment. The boat selected was the Louisiana, and after being prepared at Norfolk she was towed round to Beaufort and filled with powder. The Louisiana was disguised as a blockade runner by painting her white and adding another smoke stack. Every preparation for her success was completed at Beaufort.

Gen. Butler had arrived at the rendezvous previous to the concentration of the fleet, and every effort was made to have as brief delay as possible.

On the 18th Admiral Porter sailed from Beaufort for the rendezvous, twenty miles east of New Inlet, and found most of the fleet assembled there.

On the 20th a heavy gale sprung up, which the fleet managed to ride out without accident, except the loss of a few anchors. The transport, being short of water, and not fitted for severe weather, put into Beaufort and remained until the storm was over.

On the 23d Commodore Rhend, was ordered to make ready to explode his torpedo under Fort Fisher, and at 10:30 P. M. the Louisiana started in tow of the Wilderness. As soon as the embrasures of the fort were in sight the Wilderness cast off and proceeded under steam to within two hundred yards of the beach and five hundred from Fort Fisher, where she was anchored. A blockade runner went in directly ahead of her, thereby enabling Commodore Rhend to make all his preparations without suspicion.

After everything was ready the fuses were lighted, and the party escaped to the Wilderness, which immediately steamed out to sea. The explosion occurred at forty-five minutes past one o'clock, on the morning of the 24th, and was not at all like what was expected. The vessels in the fleet were shaken but little. At daylight the fleet moved in, and at 11:30 A. M., the attack was commenced. It was opened in fine style, by the New Ironsides, followed by the Mariadnock, Monnicus and Mahopac. Seventeen guns were counted on the northeast face; only five were fired, and these were soon silenced.

The Minnesota and other large vessels next took their position and delivered their fire rapidly—As soon as they opened, the fire was so severe as to drive the enemy to the bomb-proofs, and only replied from only one or two guns. Smaller monitors then took their position according to orders, and joined in the fight. In an hour and fifteen minutes after the fight began the enemy's guns were completely silenced. Two magazines were blown up and several buildings set on fire. The fire was then slackened, but still kept up in the hope of attracting the attention from the transports with the troops.

Gen. Butler came at sunset with new troops and preparations were made for renewing the fight in the morning.

During the heaviest of the attack one hundred and fifteen shots per minute were fired. The enemy's guns were silenced so quickly that no one on the fleet was injured by their fire.

Six one hundred pounder parrott guns on the fleet exploded killing and wounding in the aggregate forty-four officers and men. These explosions were on the Ticonderoga, Yantic, Juniata, Mackinaw, Quaker City, and Susquehanna, and were attributed to the defective character of the guns. The Macinaw was perforated in her boilers, and had ten persons badly scalded. The Osla was struck near her magazine, and made water rapidly, but was saved, through the exertion of her officers and crew.

The action of the Quaker City, Keystone State, Sassacus, Santiago de Cuba and Fort Jackson are mentioned, and also the Brooklyn, Colorado, Susquehanna, Mohican, Pawtuxet, Ticonderoga, Shenandoah, Pawtuxet, Vanderbilt, Minnesota and the Monitors. The officers and men came out of the action with contempt for the rebel artillery, and were anxious to renew the fight.

On the morning of the 25th the transports had arrived and a conference was held with General Butler and Weitzel to decide upon the place of attack. It was decided that the fleet should renew the attack, while the army landed and made an assault.

Seventeen gunboats, under Captain Glesson were sent to cover the landing of the troops.—Other small vessels were afterwards sent, and by using their small boats the troops were rapidly thrown on shore.

The shelling was resumed at 7 A. M., on the 25th, the firing being quite slow, with the design of amusing the enemy while the troops assaulted the fort. The enemy fired but few shots. The point of landing was five miles east of the fleet. About 3,900 troops were landed, and moved up to within 600 yards of Fort Fisher.

One officer ascended the parapet and brought away the flag. A soldier killed an orderly and brought off his dispatches. Another fired his gun into the bomb-proof among the rebels. Several of our men were wounded by our shells.

As the ammunition gave out, the smaller vessels were ordered to retire, and the iron clads and heavy vessels were commanded to open with great rapidity. At sunset all but the iron clads were withdrawn, the latter keeping up a fire until day light, expecting to cover the assault in the morning. General Weitzel sent word that the assault was impracticable. The army landed at two o'clock, and commeneed re-embarking at five o'clock, one brigade staying on shore during the night, covered by the gunboats.

Sixty-five rebel soldiers surrendered as our troops landed, and two hundred more gave themselves up to a small reconnoitering party. The loss of our land forces is not stated. A detachment of gunboats was send to find an entrance to the harbor, but the channel has been so changed that it was not discovered. Where the original channel existed there is now a shallow bar.

The general officers are highly complimented—among them Commodore Rhind and Lieutenant Preston, who managed and exploded the torpedo boat Louisiana. It is said they had deliberately arranged to blow up the vessel in case the rebels should take it by boarding. The officers and crew of the monitors are complimented for their patience in riding out the gale and for gallantry in action.

Admiral Porter closes by saying: There are about one thousand men left on shore by the army, who have not yet got off on account of the surf on the beach. They will be taken off in the morning, and the soldiers will then be sent home.

In the bombartment of the 25th firing was slow for several hours. The enemy had twenty-nine guns on his upper battery, and managed to strike several vessels, through without doing much damage.

Accompanying the report is a letter from Gen Butler, with Admiral Porter's reply. Gen Butler says: Upon landing the troops and accompanied Gen. Weitzel in a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, they were both of the opinion that the place could not be carried by an assault, as it was left substantially uninjured by the fire from the navy.

There were seventeen guns, protected by traverses, only two of them being dismounted, the balance bearing directly on the beach and covering the only practicable route.

The prisoners captured as previously reported, state that Hoke's division from Lee's army arrived at Wilmington the night before the attack.

Gen. Weitzel advanced his skirmish line within fifty yards of the fort, while the enemy was kept in bomb-proofs.

The dispatch captured on an orderly was an order from Gen. Whiting to bring a battery of light guns into the fort. A few of our men entered the fort while the shells from the fleet were falling around them.

As soon as the fire of the navy ceased, at dark the fort was manned as fully as ever, and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.—Nothing but the operations of a regular seige would serve to reduce the fort. These were not in accordance with the instructions, and as the weather came on unfavorable, Gen. Butler gave orders for re-embarking. Gen. Butler's engineers sustain his opinion that Fort Fisher was practically uninjured by the bombartment.

Admiral Porter, in reply to General Butler's letter, said he had ordered large ships to go to Beaufort, for ammunition, and be ready to renew the attack, in case it was decided to continue it.—He stated that they had not commenced to fire rapidly, and could keep all the rebels out of sight until the troops were within twenty yards of the fort. He was of the opinion that an assault could be successfully made, but if made, he would not wish to place his judgement in opposition to that of Gen. Weitzel, who had made a survey of the enemy's works.

In conclusion he said the beach would probably be smooth in a short time, when all the men on shore could be safely taken off.

THE FALL OF SAVANNAH.

Secretary Stanton, under the date of Sunday eveneng, 25th ult., sends the following dispatch to Gen. Dix, announcing the capture of Savannah, Ga. He says:—A dispatch has been received this evening by the President from Gen. Sherman. It is dated Savannah, Thursday, 22d instant, and announces his occupation of the city of Savannah and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, plenty of ammunition and about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton. No other particulars are given. An official dispatch from Gen Foster to Gen. Grant, dated on the 22d instant, at 7 P. M. states that the city of Savannah was occupied by Gen Sherman on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceeding afternoon and night Hardee escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the iron clads and the Navy Yard. He enumerates, as captured, 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 130 locomotives in good order, 190 cars and a large lot of ammunition and materials of war.

The dispatches of Gens. Sherman and Foster are as follows:

GEN. SHERMAN TO THE PRESIDENT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 23d.—*His Excellency President Lincoln*:—I present to you, as a Christmas Gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition and also about 25,000 bales of cotton,

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL FOSTER'S DISPATCH,

STEAMER GOLDEN GATE, SAVANNAH, December 23d, 7 P. M.—*General Grant and Major-General Halleck*:—I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General Sherman's Headquarters at Savannah. I and Major Gray, of my staff, are bearers of dispaiches from Gen. Sherman to you, and have also a message to the President. Savannah was occupied on the 21st. Gen. Hardee evaded the contemplated assaut with the main body of his infantry and artillery, on the morning of the 20th, by crossing the river to Union, opposite the city. The rebel iron clads were blown up and the Navy Yard burned. All the rest of the city is in our hands, and contains 20,000 citizens, well behaved. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 130 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and material of war, three steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton, safely stored in warehouses. All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victroy have been like Atlanta, fairly won. I opened Communication with the city with my steamers to-day, taking up what torpedoes we could and passing safely over others. Arrangements are made to clear the the channel of all obstructions. Yours, &c,

J. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen.

Return of Butler's forces to Fortress Monroe--Admiral Porter still bombarding Fort Fisher.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30.

Nearly all the steamers comprising the portion of the expeditionary fleet under the command of Major-General Butler, which sailed hence several days since, have returned in safety, notwithstanding the severe storms along the coast, and while anchored off Wilmington, N. C.

The Santiago de Cuba and Fort Jackson have been the only vessels attached to the naval fleet which have as yet arrived from off Wilmington, and the latest advices received from Admiral Porter, represent him as still subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigorous bombardment.

The Norfolk *Regime* of to-day contains the following correspondence, from off Fort Fisher, dated the 27th of December:

"The Shore is strewn with broken boats, mostly naval, which have been wrecked one way or the other. They lie strewn along the beach, from Fort Fisher to Masonboro Inlet."

"The North Carolina salt works, at Masonborof were destroyed by fire last Saturday. Many of the navy vessels have withdrawn from these waters, and the bombardment may be said to have come to an end.

"In my last letter it was insisted that there was, from some cause, a want of co-operation between the army and the navy. I think that I established that fact, but let me say, to avoid all mistake, that there were individual instances, and quite a number of them, where naval officers acted in concert with the army."

Two hundred and fifty of the North Carolina reserves, captured by Major General Butler in the vicinity of Fort Fisher, disembarked from the steamer Baltic yesterday afternoon, en route for Point Lookout, Maryland.

"Bragg reports that with his present means and disposition of his forces no danger need be apprehended. Had reinforcements arrived sooner, we might have captured many prisoners. The enemy drew up in a semi-circle and poured a centric fire into fort Fisher, destroying every house and ploughing up the ground. There was another heavy gale last night."

The condition of these prisoners is exceedingly wretched, many of them being wihout blankets or overcoats, and in some case they were shoeless. Two-thirds of the number apparently had not yet reached the age of twenty-one, while the remaining third of them ranged between the ages of twelve and sixteen years.

The Rebel Movements to "Astonish the World."

Rebel deserters recently reported that the authorities at Richmond were discussing and maturing a moveme nt which would astonish the world. This effect would doubtless be produced if the following, from the Alexandria (Va.) *Journal*, is worthy of credit in connection with that subject. viz:—

We learn from persons who seem to have been informed in regard to the secrets of the secession leaders that a plan was seriously discussed by the rebel authorities for the sudden massing of all their available force in Virginia, in the event of their affairs becoming desperate, and marching into the Northern States, with the determination to conquer a peace or die in the attempt.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.
The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.
Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The prisoner question is just now a subject of serious consideration, and apprehensions are entertained that it may be made a subject of congressional investigation, when it may possibly appear that our own government is not free from blame in continuing the suffering of our prisoners. The rebels officially allege that do the best they can, and have invited our government to send for our prisoners and bring them home.

The *Times* special says: Notwithstanding there was an agreement made some two months ago between Gens. Grant and Lee that each of the parties should send blankets and medical stores to their prisoners, nothing has yet been done. The rebels, however, have been and are still engaged in sending supplies to their prisoners.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says; Rumor are current of the evacuation of Richmond by the rebels.

The aspect of military and naval news is very encouraging.

A Washington dispatch says: A rebel spy was recently captured near City Point, upon whose person elaborate drawing and descriptive sketches of our defences in this locality were found. It is stated that when taken he was on his way to City Point to complete his mission, by examining the inner line of works at that place.

WASHINGTON, Dec 31.—Col. Seaton, after an active service of more than half a century, announces that after to-day the proprietorship and editorial management of the *National Intelligencer* will pass into other hands. James C. Welling also retires from that establishment.

The trial of Col. North, New York Military State Agent, and M. M. Jones and Levi Ochn, will be concluded Tuesday. It has been pending before the military commission a month and a half.

Pardon Worsley, the detective and spy, on whose information a number of merchants of Washington and Baltimore were arrested some weeks ago charged with selling goods to the rebels, has made an affidavit before the proper authorities that, having played at a gambling-house he lost $3,000 of money belonging to the Government. Consequently his premises have been placed in charge of a military guard, pending an investigation into the affair.

The commissary of subsistence has accepted a bid for furnishing the Government with corn-meal at $7,85 a barrel.

About $400,000 has thus far been expended in payment to the paroled prisoners at Annapolis of the commutation of rations due them while in the hands of the rebels. Up to the 1st inst., 8,000 had received their certificates.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The returns to the Provost Marshal General's Bureau show that the number of men raised by recruiting is larger now than at any period during the present year.

Deserters report that the rebels are moving heavy machinery from the arsenals and other public works at Richmond, preparatory to the evacuation of the city.

Official returns show that the number of wounded in the battle of Nashville to be less than three thousand.

A gentleman from Savannah says the people are quiet and satisfied with the change. They insist that the tone of the rebel leaders and newspapers did not represent their own feelings. There is no doubt of their readiness to return to the Union as soon as the Government authority can be fairly established.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

SENATE.—A petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, from citizens who had lost United States certificates asking for indemnity. A petition from three thousand citizens of New York, asking for the abolition of slavery, was referred to the committee on Slavery. The citizens of Iowa petitioned for the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty. The Military Committee reported the House bill to enable aliens who have served in the army and the navy to become citizens of the United States. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to create the rank of Vice Admiral in the navy, which was referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Doolittle introduced a resolution authorizing the President to expend ten millions of dollars to build fortifications and floating batteries for the protection of the lakes and frontiers from attacks of piratical and hostile expeditions organized in British provinces by enemies of the United States. A long debate ensued, and the order of Gen. Dix, and the recent raids from Canada, were fully discussed. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State government. Also, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to pay for feeding refugee Indians. Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered a resolution calling for the facts concerning the arrest of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, which was laid over. The House resolution relative to the adjournment for the holidays was concurred in. A bill to protect Missouri from periodical invasions was introduced.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rice introduced a bill to create the grade of Vice Admiral in the Navy. Mr. Arnold a bill to establish a navy-yard and depot at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Wilson a joint resolution declaring what States are not entitled to representation in the Electoral College. Mr. Grinnell a bill to amend the revenue laws by changing the time for levying the tax on whisky. Mr. Brown a bill making appropriations for the repair and preservation of government harbors on lakes Superior and Michigan. Mr. Davis offered the resolutions declaring that Congress has a constitutional right to an authorative voice in declaring the foreign policy of the United States, which had been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and laid on the table. Under a calll of the previous question the resolutions were adopted. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill providing for an additional duty of fifty cents per gallon on all spirits of domestic production held for sale on the first of January, 1865, and altering from February to January, in the 55th section of the internal revenue bill. A demand for the previous question on the bill was not seconded. After some discussion the additional tax on whisky was stricken out, and the bill passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, made a speech. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

SENATE.—A petition was received from the Mother Superintendent of the Sisters of Charity, stating that the Sisters wear a certain uniform, manufactured only in France and asking for a reduction of the duties on the same. Also, petitions for an increase of pay of army officers. The House bill to extend the time allowed for the withdrawal of certain goods from public stores was passed. A bill to increase the number of cadets in the West Point Military Academy, and to raise the standard of admission to the same, was introduced by Mr. Wilson, and referred to the Military Committee. The Naval Committee reported a bill to create the rank of Vice Admiral in the Navy. Passed. The Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring all residents of the District to take an oath of allegiance to the government. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a substitute for the House bill relative to the termination of the reciprecity treaty. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to extend to the rebel prisoners treatment similar to that received by our prisoners in rebel hands. Mr. Johnson objected and the resolution lies over. The resolution relative to the arrest of Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, after some discussion, was called up, and after being slightly amended, was passed. The joint resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers was taken up, and was opposed by Mr. Davis. No final action was taken. A committee of conference was appointed on the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. After an Executive session adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly convened on Tuesday last. The Senate was called to order by the Speaker W. J. Turrell of Susq.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, being introduced, presented to the Senate the returns of the election for Senators during last year. The returns were read by the Clerk, and the following newly elected members were declared elected, viv:

Philadelphia—C. M. Donovan.
Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—Horace Boyer.
Bucks—O. P. James.
Lehigh and Northampton—George B. Shall.
Berks—Hiester Clymer.
Schuylkill—William M. Randall.
Lycoming, Union and Snyder—J. Walls.
Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—L. W. Hall, Kirk Haines.
Allegheny—T. J. Bigham.
Crawford and Erie—Morrow B. Lowry.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution, the House assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the Clerk of the House.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, and presented the election certificates of the Members of the House of Representatives.

The contested election case of the candidates for membership from the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton elicited considerable discussion; but was finally decided by a majority of the members voting in favor of the clerk adding to the roll of the House the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes, Mr. Moses A. Ross, of Somerset county, and Mr. D. B. Armstrong, of Bedford. Remarks were made on the subject by Messrs. Brown, Pershing, M'Clure, Sharpe and others.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Brown nominated Mr. A. G. Olmstead, of Potter county.

Mr. Spangler nominated Mr. Geo. A. Quigley, of Philadelphia.

The following is the result:

Arthur G. Olmstead received 60 votes
George A. Quigley " 36 "

Mr. Olmstead having received the highest number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP 2D N. J. CAVALRY,
NEAR MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
December 20th, 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:

For several days past the weather has been dreary, wet, miserable; but as I write the clouds are breaking away in the East, the thermometer is falling rapidly, and the indications are that Jack Frost is determined to pay us another visit. One consolation, he does not tarry long. About a week ago we had a severe hail storm, snow falling at the same time at Cairo to the depth of seven inches. I should not be surprised if we would be visited with a "drive" of snow before long. The air to-day feels very much like it.

Our regiment, together with the other regiments of the brigade, which had been under marching orders for some time, but were prevented from mooving on account of the severity of the weather, received orders night before last to be ready to move the following morning, rain or shine, They were to carry nine days rations hard bread, coffee and sugar, and three of meat. Pack mules "toted" the ammunifion, camp kettles and other needful things. Our regiment mounted some nine hundred men, more than all the rest of the brigade. At 7 A. M., yesterday morning they took up their line of march, the rain pouring down in torrents. Reaching the bank of Wolf river, opposite Raleigh, they found it had risen so rapidly that it was impossible to force a passage and would be compelled, for the present, to abandon the expedition and return to camp. No force was discovered further than a few pickets, who beat a hasty retreat. They accordingly retraced their steps, reaching camp about 4 P. M. The roads were in a horrid condition. The men have orders not to disturb their rations as they will be called on again as soon as the condition of the roads and streams will justify the attempt. A large number of infantry and cavalry have been shipped in here from other parts of late, and the expedition, when it moves, will comprise a very large number of the latter. Its destination, it is thought, is Corinth.

Last Wednesday a cavalry patrol of the 4th Iowa was sent eastward on the Poplar street road. When a short distance beyond the lines they were surprised by a large force of bushwhackers, and, after a sharp contest, compelled to retreat with a loss of several men killed and wounded and some prisoners. Reporting shortly afterwards at headquarters, a force was sent in pursuit. The bushwhackers are supposed to belong to Ford's command, from the fact that he has been operating in the above locality for sometime past, and has on several occasions attacked and "gobbled up" small scouting parties. The Captain commanding the patrol was among the prisoners taken.

Yesterday General Canby published an order directing the military authorities in his command to conform to the requirements of the President's Executive Order, and to the Order of the Secretary of War, respecting the purchase of cotton, on the basis of allowing one-third the price paid for it, in supplies. That the cotton trade will be gone into energetically, by the officials designated by Government to carry it on, is evidence by the fact that the Government has placed to the credit of the purchasing fund, $250,000, in the National Bank of Memphis, for the use of the purchasing Agent. Cotton is now arriving in the city. On Sunday one hundred bales were delivered here from New Orleans, and yesterday one hundred and sixty-four bales arrived from Helena, Arkansas. It is said that large quantities are awaiting shipment from below. As yet no passes or permits have been granted here. It is thought, however, that there will be an order from Gen. Dana, in a day or two, in compliance with the orders of Gen. Canby. It is confidently affirmed that large amounts are awaiting beyond the lines, the issuance of the necessary orders, to be brought in. The glorious triumph over Hood, cannot fail to improve the prospects of the State of Tennessee, and to decrease, materially, the obstacles to business.

To-day we have news of another victory gained over Hood, capturing thirty pieces of artillery and many prisoners. The good cause moves steadily on.

One last great battle for the right,
One short, sharp struggle to be free!
To do is to succeed—our fight
Is waged in Heavens' approving sight—
The smile of God is victory."

7 A. M., DECEMBER 21ST.—

The brigade again took up its line of march this morning. Notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, the different regiments cheered as they filed into the road. As I finish the rain has again commenced to pour down, and the day bids fair to be a wet one.

Yours truly,
ALBERT SMITH.

SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
December 25th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:

I am at leisure for a few hours and I thought perhaps a few lines from a soldier Boy of old Bedford, would not come amiss.

There is no news of importance here at present, except of Sherman and Thomas. I presume you have heard of them. I have never heard such cheering in my life, as there was when the news came to camp. The troops are in high glee over the greatest victories since the war, it disheartens the rebels so much that it seems an impossibility for them to rally again. One more blow like the one Gen'ls. Sherman and Thomas have given them, will hurt them so bad they will be glad to lay down their arms, and return to the good old Union.

I see by the late papers, that the President has ordered another draft of "Three Hundred Thousand more," how that pleases the old soldiers; they know it will not be so hard tor them. Nothing pleases or cheers a soldier up so much as to see support coming up, and then it makes it look more hopeless to the rebels. They have but one organized army at the present time, and that is the one on our immediate front. My opinion is by the 4th of July next, it will be so badly demoralized that it will not be able to make a stand.

Gen. U. S. Grant, is the man to bring things straight, he says Petersburg and Richmond is ours before many months. There has been considerable heavy firing, North of the James river for several days past, and I think by the sound it is the gunboats, some say the celebrated Dutch Gap canal is aompleted, but for the truth of the story I am unable to say. If such is the case, you will soon hear of the fall of Fort Darling.

The rebel deserters tell us it looks dark in Jeffs. dominions and I think the same, for they have not gained a victory for some time. We all think the day is not far distant when peace—a lasting and honorable peace, will come once more to our now distracted and bleeding country. We soldiers are all anxious for peace, and I presume the People North are as much so as we are.

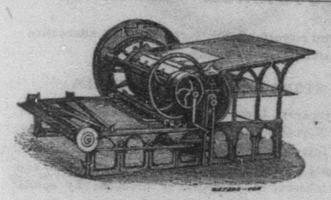
To-day is Christmas, and a merry one it has been in this army. The boys all enjoyed themselves very well on "hard tack" and "salt pork." I was out to see the 138th Regt. Pa. Vols., (the regiment I formally was a member of) to-day and they had a splendid dinner presented to them by the loyal citizens of Montgomery county, Pa. They had roast turkey, chicken and beef, pies and cakes of every description and apples, in fact, they had every thing a man could wish for. I hope the folks at home enjoyed themselves as well as the times would permit.

I have not time to write any more, I remain sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. GILCHRIEST, Priv't.
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1865.



Printing Establishment for Sale!

The press, types, cases, &c., upon which the *Bedford Patriot* was printed, are for sale. The material is nearly new, having been used only five months. It consists of a very full assortment of newspaper and job types, a Washington press, cases, stands, rolers, &c., altogether forming a very complete selection for a country newspaper.

Terms Cash. Address

B. F. McNEIL,
Bedford, Pa.

Harrisburg Telegraph, Franklin Repository, Miners Journal, Reading Journal, Johnstown Tribune, Pittsburg Gazette please insert one time, and send bill to this office.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE PATRIOT.—We have made arrangements with Mr. B. F. McNEIL, of the INQUIRER by which our advance paying subscribers will be sent that paper, at the same rates for which we were paid, for the unexpired term of their subscriptions. Where any of these persons are already subscribers to the INQUIRER, and have paid in advance for that paper, they will be credited with the addition amount due by us. We hope this arrangement will be satisfactory.—*Patriot.*

In accordance with the arrangement above indicated, we send the INQUIRER this week to the former subscribers of the *Patriot*. We also send it to the *non* advance paying subscribers of that paper, who, if they do not desire, will please return it.

RELIGIOUS.—A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E. Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday the 21st inst., (Jan.) and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

A very neat counting house almanac printed on card paper for sale at this office—Price five cents.

The new advertisements should not be passed over without reading. Most of them contain useful information.

☞ The wife of a soldier confined in Dixie, named Margaret Barkholder, will hear of something to her advantage by applying to J. R. Durborrow of this place.

IMPORTANT.—The Board of Enrollment, will hold sessions in Bedford, next Thursday, Friday and Saturday for the correction of the Enrollment lists. See advertisement.

FIVE CENTS.—A convenient almanac for 1865 in a tabular form, showing all the monthes of the year, at a glance, can be had at this office for five cents.

OIL.—Rumors of discoveries of oil in Harmons Bottom, in the valley of the Juniata in the western part of this county are again revived. But as far as we can learn, no new developmetns have lately been made. Preparations for boring are making on the premises of Alva. Boylen, in Juniata township.

REMOVAL.—J. B. Farquhar has removed his store to the Colonnade immediately opposite the Nicholas Lyons stand. All his former patrons and the public generally, are invited to call and see him.

By a card in to-day's paper Dr. C. N. Hickok announces that he has associated John G. Minnich, jr. with him in the Dentistry. The Doctor who has long since taken up a position in the front rank of Dentists, has had our young townsman in "training" for a series of years and our confidence in the skill of the master warrants us in highly recommending the apt and studious pupil. We can cangratulate Mr. Minnich upon his accession to the profession, and bespeak for the firm abundant success.

FORTUNATE COMBINATION.—We are opposed to proprietary medecines, and it is with some compunction that we see advertisements of them in our columns. Still we must confess that Brown's Troches are convenient and useful, in certain conditions of the throat and larynx, before speaking.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.

Messrs John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass. "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable '*Troches*' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation and morbid sensitives of mucous membrane of glottis and parts adjacent."

MARRIED.

REPLOGLE—GRAYBILL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 15, by the Rev. John Rose, Joe L. Replogle, of New Enterprise, Pa., to Miss Annie Graybill, of Polo, Ill.

LENTZ—MUMMERT.—Dec. 25th, by Rev. Samuel Yourtree, Mr. Wm. L. Lentz, of Bedford, Pa., to Miss Sarah E. Mummert, of Springfield, Ohio.

DIED.

WEISEL.—In Friends Cove, on the 23d day of December, 1864, William Weisel, aged 37, 9 months, and 21 days.

CORLE.—Oct. 27th. from wounds received in front of Petersburg, Francis Corle, of Co. G, 91st Regt. P. V., 5th Army Corps, aged 37 years, 9 months and 9 days.

STINEMAN.—Oct. 27th, in front Petersburg, John Stineman, of Co. G, 91st Regt. P. V., 5th Army Corps, aged 23 years, 5 months and 2 days.

WEISEL.—December 25th, John Weisel, sr., of St. Clair Township, aged 96 years, 3 months, and 16 days.

Father Weisel was born in Bucks County, Pa., A. D., 1768. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. He was confirmed in the old Tobicken Church under the pastoral care of Rev. Thomas Pomp. He loved his church, though on account of the infirmaties of old age he could not attend the duties of the sanctuary as he had done in former years. He leaves twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, seventy-seven grand children and forty-three great grand children to mourn his departure.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payment invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Dec.23,'64-2m.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Hats,

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

BEDFORD INQUIRER ALMANAC, 1865.

JANUARY.							MAY.							JULY.							SEPTEMBER.						
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	...	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
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APRIL.							JUNE.							AUGUST.							DECEMBER.						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	27	28	29	30	31	...	...	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED AT

Two Dollars a Year in advance.
One Dollar for Six Months.

B. F. McNEIL,
Bedford, Pa.

All kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed on short notice.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—Came to the subscriber's, living in Union township, about harvest last, a red and white MULEY HEIFER, supposed to be about one year old last spring. No ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Jan. 6, 1865-3t. MOSES ALLISON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weisel, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WEISEL,
Jan. 6, 1865-6t. JOHN FICKES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber the by Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. DUNCAN M'VICKER,

Schellsburg, Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

NOTICE.—All persons owing the late firm of J. M. Barndollar & Son, either by note or Book account, are hereby notified to make Payment on orbefore the first of next April. After that time, all accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Jan. 6, 1865.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of George Beisel, late of St Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MORRIS WALKER,

Nov. 30, 1864-(jan6'65,2t) Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of Middle Woodbury Tp., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Dec.16,'64-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph O. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, deceased, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement. EDMUND S. BLACKBURN,

Dec.16,'64-6t Administrater.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB BECKLY,

Dec. 9, 1864-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of William A. Mock, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will be required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MOCK &
SAMUEL A. MOCK.
Executors.

Dec.16,'64-6t

C. N. HICKOK. J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted.

TERMS CASH.

jan6'65-1y.

U. S. HOTEL,

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.,
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

jan6'63-3m.

NORTH POINT HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent for one or more years, the North Point Hotel, situate on the Six Mile Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road. This House is doing a profitable business, is well furnish and in good order; contains fourteen rooms, with the necessary outbuildings and stabling. I will sell the house with the furniture, beds and bedding, stoves, etc., or will sell the furniture, bedding, etc., or rent to a good tenant for three years. For further particulars inquire of John Major, Esq., Hopewell, or of the undersigned at North Point. LEWIS ANDERSON.

North Point, Jan. 6, 1865-tf.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford county,

On Tuesday, January 31st, 1865,

all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing FORTY-THREE ACRES, strict measure, about FIVE ACRES CLEARED and under fence, with a LOG dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

H. NICODEMUS,
jan.6,'65-4t. Administrator.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, in the Borough of Bedford, the following described property, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of James Rea, sr., Wm. Dunkle and others,

Containing 123 Acres,

part limestone, about FIFTY ACRES CLEARED and under fence, the balance timber land. There is on the place a TWO AND A-HALF STORY LOG HOUSE, weather boarded, Double Log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and a Tenant House. There are Two Apple Orchards of choice fruit and a Peach Orchard on this farm, and two never failing Springs, and streams of water running through it. Also a good Sugar Camp containing 200 trees. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on the subscriber.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

jan.6,'65-3t* JAMES REA, Jr.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Bedford, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1864.

Barnes, Mary
Barnes, Lucas P.
Byene, John
Buel, Maj. Gen.
Brinkey, Mrs. Charlotte
Boner, Mr. C.
Bolen, David.
Bell, Mrs. Martha Jane
Bowen, Dr.
Black, John A.
Bidler, Mr. F. M.
Clark, Rev. James C.
Casey, John
Croyle, Mrs. Eliza
Case, Alexander
Conly, Isaiah, Esq.
Cliften, Mr. H.
Croile, John T.
Camerer, Mrs. Agnes
Carolin, Mr. Peter
Carl, Alexander B. 2
Daugherty, Samuel
Diehl, Miss Sarah J.
Dibert, Mrs. Sarah
Edgerton, Capt. N. H.
Elk, Mr. John
Ford, Mr. John
Floyd, Miss Gertrude
Gelbarg, J.
Gallion, Aaron
Graham, Joseph H.
Gardner, Wm.
Green, Chas. W.
Hand, Mrs. Charles
Hawbecker, Joseph P. 2
Halderbem, John
Kaughman, Mr. J. W.
Kenedy, Mrs. Patrick
Knape, Miss Ann B.
Kelly, Mrs. Cathrin 2
Lucas, Mr. Joshua T.
Lyttle, Mr. J. S.
Meloy, Miss Susie C. 2
Mohn, Mrs. Carline
Miller, Miss Mary B.
Miller, Miss Mary A.
Marshell, Allen W.
McGraw, John
Miller, Joseph B. 2
McGrath, John C. 2
Miller, Mrs. Jane
McConaha, David
Mock, Mrs. Rachel
Nicum, Mrs. Carline
Porter, A. J., Esq.
Pensil, Miss Aurelick
Prosser, David W.
Polsgrove, Rev. John
Pursen, Mr. Reuben M.
Phillips, Henry W.
Pattend, Miss Mary
Read, Mr. W. T. 3
Russell, Mrs. M. A.
Riedenbaugh, Wm.
Robason, Mrs. Clara
Ream, David R.
Remmel, Mrs. Mariah
Rough, Capt. B.
Shall, Miss Eliza Ann
Swartz, Mr. Josiah
Sipher, Jacob S.
Sarver, Jacob
Sleek, Miss Mollie
Shroyer, Mrs. Sarah
Smith, Mrs. Christena
Spinula, Mathais (german)
Swartz, Mrs. Matilda
Shoemaker, Charles
Steckman, A. J.
Smith, Henry
Thompson, J.
Thomas, Mary A.
Terry, William
Tielbe, Sarah J.
Teeter, Levi
Vleit, Mr. G. E.
Walker, Benjamin
Wilson, Mrs Margaret
Whitfield, Mr. Elias
Warnus, Mrs. Sarah

Jan. 6, 1864. WM. KISER, P. M.

IMPORTANT!

ENROLLMENT! DRAFT!

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, will hold special sessions next month for the Correction of the Enrollment Lists, as follows:

At Bedford, for Bedford County, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 12th, 13th, and 14th.

At McConnellsburg, for Fulton County, on Monday and Tuesday, January 16th and 17th.

At Gettysburg, for Adams County, on Friday and Saturday, January 20th and 21st.

At Somerset, for Somerset County, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 25th, 26th and 27th.

At Chambersburg, for Franklin County, on Monday and Tuesday, January 30th and 31st.

All persons claiming non-liability on account of Manifest Permanent Physical Disability; having been Two Years in Service; being Under or Over Age; Alienage, or for any other sufficient reason, are solicited to attend with their proofs.

Committees should be energetic in bringing out the foregoing classes, and in presenting proper evidence in the cases of Persons new in Service, Non-Residents, and others.

All should endeavor to present themselves upon the *first* of the days above mentioned, and not delay until the second or third. The engagements of the Board will not admit of any time being lost.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Prov. Mar.
JOHN CULP,
Commissioner.
WM. C. LANE,
Surgeon.

Chambersburg, Pa., }
Dec. 21, 1864. } (jan.6,'65-2t)

GLORIOUS NEWS

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every dercription for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

New Advertisements.

'A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.'

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notes of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of the country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post*

"This paper furnishes *the best illustrations*. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS,
1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

TERMS:—HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, $4 00
An Extra copy of either the WEEKLY or MAGAZINE will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per volume, freight at the expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
dec.23-2t Franklin Square, New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fire-side never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant,* (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harper's Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS,
1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

TERMS:—HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, $4 00
An Extra Copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHER,
Franklin Square, New York.

THE GREAT DIURETIC
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Organic Weakness Dropsy, Gravel,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See Advertisement in another Column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

November 18, 1864-1m.

Notice of Inquisition.

ON the Estate of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton Township, Somerset County, Penn'a dec'd. To Joseph Cook, Dennis Cook, issue of Mary Hay, to wit: Calvin and William Hay—the issue of Sarah Walker, to wit: Jacob, Catharine, Ellen, Sarah and Samuel Walker, all of Somerset County; the issue of Jacob Cook, dec'd, to wit: Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Wm. Benford, John Cook, Henry Cook, Wm. Cook, George Cook, and Catharine Cook, intermarried with Jacob Hardman.

TAKE NOTICE, That by virtue of a Writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make Partition and Valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, to wit:

No. 1. A tract of Land, containing 120 acres, in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, with improvements, known as the Hoyman property.

No. 2. A tract of Timber Land, containing about 400 acres, adjoining the above.

No. 3. A tract of Land in same Township, being part of a tract of land warrented in the name of John Cline, containing acres, on the premises on Thursday the 19th dayof January, next, where and when you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 21, 1864.

Notice of Inquisition.

BY virtue of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of Catharine Mowry of Harrison Township, deceased, on the premises, (being the same upon which Henry Mowry resided during his lifetime,) on Thursday the 26th day of January, 1865, said Real Estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Harrison Township, Bedford county, containing 117 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend at the time and place mentioned, if they think proper. The following named persons are mentioned in the Writ as being heirs, to wit: 1st, Frederick Mowry; 2d, Jacob Mowry; 3d, Mary Ann, wife of Emanuel Turner, and 4th, Henry Mowry, all residing in Bedford county; 5th John Emanuel Mowry residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th Lewis Mowry, residence unknown.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 21, 1864.

Bedford County, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1864, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Kelley, late of Liberty Township, deceased, to wit: John and William Kelley, their shares owned by Christian Estricht; 3rd, Sarah, wife of John Grace; 4th, Catharine, wife of —— Baitlebaugh, share owned by Christian Estricht; 5th, Susan, her share owned by Christian Estricht; 6th, Martha, intermarried with Wm. Miller, deceased; 7th, Mary, wife of Samuel Medara; 8th Juliana, deceased, leaving surviving her husband, Daniel Grace, her share owned by Christian Estricht; 9th Elizabeth, wife of James Bowser, share held by Christian Estricht, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2nd Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said decesed at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed to show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, this 21st day of November, A. D., 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Dec. 21, 1864.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday, the 4th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township, on Thursday, the 5th, at the house of Mrs. Daniel Weimer, in Clearville.

East Providence Township, on Friday, the 6th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday, the 7th, at the house of John C. Black, (Bloody Run Boro.)

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday, the 9th, at the house of James Haney.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday, the 10th, at the house of George R. Bailey.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday, the 11th, at the house of William W. Leany.

Juniata Township, on Thursday, the 12th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Tuwnship, on Friday, the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively, (Schellsburg Boro.)

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.

Union Tewnship, on Monday, the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Tuesday, the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.

South Woodberry Township, on Wednesday, the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Thursday, the 19th, at the house of William M. Pearson.

Liberty Township, on Friday, the 20th, at the house of John Besser.

Broadtop Township, on Saturday, the 21st, at the house of John Drollinger.

Hopewell Township, on Monday, the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.

Bloody Run Borough, on Tuesday, the 24th, at the house of John C. Black.

Snake Spring Township, on Wednesday, the 25th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

Bedford Township, on Thursday, the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Bedford Borough, on Friday, the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2nd, of "An Act for the Organization, Discipline and Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the County, or City Commissioners' meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The Appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, *Clerk.*
Commissioner's Office, }
Dec. 14, 1864. }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiera Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the interest of defendant, Willoughby L. Webb, said interest being the one undivided seventeenth part, of, in, to and out, of the following described tracts of land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Broadtop, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, viz:

1. A tract of land, known as the William Foster tract, adjoining lands now, or late of Jesse Wright, Abraham Kerns, James Figard, James Potter, Jacob Strine, John M. Cauler and others, and containing three hundred and sixty acres, thirty perches and allowances—

2. A tract known as the David Kerr tract adjoining lands now or late of the Hopewell Company, Christopher Long, Wm. Long, Samuel Weekly and others, and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and containing three hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and six perches and allowance.

3. A tract known as the Christopher Long tract, adjoining lands now or late of Wm. Lane and others, and containing one hundred and eight and three-fourth acres and allowance.

4. A tract known as the William Lane tract, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Baltzer Swartz, John McLain, Christopher Long, and others, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance.

5. A tract known as the John M'Lain tract, adjoining lands now or late of Wm. Lane, Baltzer Swartz, and others, and containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance.

6. A tract known as the John Chenington tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Bunn, L. B. Watson, Baltzer Swartz and others, and containing four hundred and thirty-one acres, one hundred and thirty perches and allowance.

7. A tract surveyed on Warrant to Thomas M. Long, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Jacob Meyers and others, and containing eleven acres and sixteen perches and allowance.

8. A tract known as the William Bunn tract adjoining lands now or late of John Bollman, John Lane and others, and containing four hundred and two and three-fourths acres and allowance.

9. A tract known as the John Zook tract, adjoining lands now or late of Wm. Lane and others, and containing two hundred and twenty-five and one-fourth acres and allowance.

The said one undivided part of said tracts of land, seized and taken in execution as the property of said defendant, Willoughby L. Webb, by

JOHN ALDSTADT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 21, 1864.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of the within Vend. Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following Lot of Ground, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford County, fronting

We have connected our lines, so that the corps are within supporting distance of each other. The soldiers are meanwhile in most cheerful spirits, with that insousciance, which is the most characteristic feature of our troops.

CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

DECEMBER 13.—At Fort McAllister. To-day I have been a spectator of one of those glorious sights where the actors, passing through the most fearful ordeal of fire which befalls the soldier, come out successful, and are always after heroes.

The Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps have marched to-day fifteen miles; and, without the assistance of artillery, have crossed an open space of six hundred yards, under a fierce fire of twenty-one heavy guns, crawling through a thick abattis, crossed a ditch of great depth, at whose bottom were driven thick palisades, torn them away, surmounted the crest and palisades, shot and bayoneted the gunners who refused to surrender, at their posts, and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the work in triumph. The assault was made with a single line, which approached the fort from all sides but that of the river at the same instant, never for an instant wavering, no man lurking shelter, but facing the fire manfully.

The explosion of torpedoes at this point did not deter them. General Sherman's old Division and Corps had been told that he had said, "carry the place by assault to-night if possible;" they resolved to fulfill their old commander's wish, and they did it. Perhaps in the history of this war there has not been a more striking example of the evidence of quick determined action. Had we waited, put up intrenchments, shelled the place and made the usual approaches, we should have lost many more lives, and time that was invaluable. As it is, our entire loss is not more than ninety men killed and wounded, and we have gained a necessity, a base of supplies. Our whole army are eager to emulate such a glorious example, and this *esprit du corps* has been raised to the grandest height.

In five minutes the rally had been sounded by the bugles. One volley of musketry was heard, and the next moment the three brigade flags of Hazen's Division were placed almost simultaneously on the parapets of Fort McAllister, and our men swarmed into the work and shot down the Rebels at their guns.—The fort was ours in twenty minutes after General Sherman's order to take it was given. General Sherman then sent word that he would be down that night, and to look out for his boat. The tug immediately steamed down to Ossabaw Sound, to find General Foster or Admiral Dahlgren; but they not being there, dispatches were sent to them at Warsaw, announcing General Sherman's intended visit, and the tug returned to its old position. While approaching the fort again a small boat was seen coming down. It was halted with:

"What boat is that?" and the welcome response came back—

"Sherman."

It soon came alongside, and out of the little dug-out, paddled by two men, stepped General Sherman and General Howard, and stood on the deck of the Dandelion. The great leader was received with cheer after cheer, and with every manifestation of delight and satisfaction by all. He was in splendid spirits, and expressed his gratification at reaching his base. He remained on board until about two o'clock in the morning. While on the boat he wrote his despatches to General Grant, General Halleck, General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren. On the following day he came on board the Nemaha, and was received by General Foster. The Nemaha then proceeded to Warsaw Sound, when Admiral Dahlgren, accompanied by his Staff, came on board and spent some time in conversation with the General.

OPENING OF THE OGEECHEE RIVER.

On Thursday last General Foster, accompanied by Maj. Strong and Maj. Gray, of his Staff, and Lieut. Fisher, of the Signal Corps, proceeded in the Nemaha to the Ogeechee, to open the river to Sherman's base of supplies. He passed the obstructions below Fort McAllister, and proceeded some distance up the river, when darkness and the dense fog which arises nightly over the rice marshes, made it impossible to venture further, the channel being unknown and exceedingly tortuous. As soon as the fog was dissipated on the following morning, Gen. Foster ordered the steamer to go on.

The river ran through immense fields of rice, thousands of acres in extent, on either side, and here and there we passed large steam rice mills surrounded by negro huts. On the banks, in front of their quarters, were assembled groups of negroes of both sexes and of all ages and sizes, who watched our passage with wonder, not unmingled with joy, which they manifested by tossing up their hats, waving bandanna handkerchiefs, making low courtesies, and dancing plantation jigs, to the great amusement of all.

SHERMAN'S ARMY RUNNING THE RICE MILLS.

Some of the rice mills were observed to be running at a high rate, and we afterwards ascertained that General Sherman's soldiers were in possession, and were engaged in grinding rice and laying in a nice supply of that popular edible.

After twenty-five miles of exceedingly tortuous navigation, in which it seemed we scarcely advanced an inch towards our destination, we finally reached the railroad bridge of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, crossing the Ogeechee, and found it partially destroyed by fire by our men some days before. The draw was burned, and the passage way was blocked with *debris*. General Foster ordered the steamer Island City, Captain Ketchum, which had on board Colonel Markland, with nearly three hundred bags of mail matter for Sherman, to hitch a hawser on the piles and *debris* and draw them out. After an hour and a-half of hard work, superintended by Captain Ketchum, who displayed an extraordinary degree of energy and tact, taking hold with his own hands and working like a trooper, the *debris* was removed, and the draw made passable.

The Island City went through at once, followed by the Nemaha, and without trouble reached the King's Bridge, on the State road. This bridge had been burned by the Rebels on the approach of our forces, but had been rebuilt by Capt. Reese, Chief Engineer of Howard's wing, in a day and a-half. The bridge is about six hundred yards in length, and strongly constructed. The engineer force of Sherman is an efficient one, as this wonderful performance shows. At King's Bridge the engineers were constructing docks, and supplies are already being landed there. The line of communication is an easy and safe one, and until Savannah is taken will be exclusively used to supply Sherman's army.

A large quantity of the supplies Sherman needed are now in the river passing up to his base, and his army is not likely to be troubled for the lack of anything necessary to make his campaign a success.

General Slocum captured on the Savannah river, above Argyle Island, two Rebel steamers, one of which was burned, and the other employed in ferrying troops and supplies to Argyle Island, an island about three miles above the city, and to King Island, a small island some distance nearer to town.

On Friday last a couple of Rebel gunboats ascended the river from the city, and attempted to annoy our forces by a vigorous shelling. They did not occasion any damage, and only elicited a number of shots from our twenty-pounder Parrotts on the city, which was easily reached by our projectiles. Finding that the city was suffering from our fire, the Rebel gunboats desisted from their annoyance, and withdrew to the defences of their batteries.

SLOCUM'S POSITION SECURE.

Since then General Slocum's forces have made their position secure, and will proceed to put some heavy guns in battery that will destroy the Rebel gunboats, and make the city an undesirable place of residence, if General Sherman is compelled to lay siege to and carry it by assault.

HARDEE'S OPERATIONS.

To thwart any operations on our part to still further extend our left beyond the Savannah river, and sieze the Union causeway, the only avenue left open to the Rebels to escape, if they shall conclude to adopt that as a last resort, General Hardee has sent over a pretty strong force to hold the position and prevent it from falling into our hands. Whether General Sherman proposes to take that line or not, I am not in position to say. It is not improbable that other points may be found to cut that line; and meanwhile Hardee, by extending his lines, has weakened his front around the city proper. His force is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men, of whom only five thousand are old soldiers, the balance being Georgia militia, consisting of old men and boys. Gen. Sherman can run over his works and carry them by storm at any time, if he did not feel confident of having the town without the great effusion of blood that an assault would necessarily produce. He desires to save his men in every way, and he will do it by not being in a hurry. The question of supplies is one that Hardee cannot control. Our forces were not looked for under two weeks from this, and the supplies necessary to maintain a siege were not collected and stored away in the city; nor were inhabitants—non-combatants—sent to other localities.

On the contrary, thousands resorted to the city as a place of refuge from all portions of the country, in front of Sherman, and drove many of their negroes before them. At least eight or ten thousand beings were added to the non-combatants, which Hardee has to feed, and Hardee had not the time to make the necessary arrangements for this army of hungry mouths; so they must starve if he holds out.

An intelligent and frank Rebel officer taken prisoner at Fort McAllister; who was familiar with the condition of the commissariat in Savannah, acknowledged, a day or two since, that there were not more than ten days' supplies in Savannah, and with his communications closed, as they are now, he cannot hold out a fortnight. This is corroborated by the best information our Generals have.

It is generally believed that Hardee will attempt to slide out with his forces before the last door is closed against him, and leave to the municipal authorities the duty of surrendering the city to General Sherman. Whoever performs the ceremony, I am confident that we shall hold the city on New Year's Day, and perhaps before; and every one in Sherman's army is convinced of the fact as well. Some operations will be undertaken in a day or two that will decide the question in a great measure as to the time.

THE LOSS IN ASSAULTING FORT M'ALLISTER.

WARSAW SOUND, GA., December 14.—At five o'clock yesterday afternoon three brigades of Sherman's army, with Sherman and Howard, attacked Fort McAllister, and captured it in about fifteen minutes, with all its armament and about three hundred prisoners, under Major Anderson. Sherman's loss is about ninety, more than one-half of which will be fit for duty within a week.—Most of the deaths were caused by the torpedoes which were planted around the fort. The late garrison are busy to-day digging up those instruments of death.

Having captured this fort, and having been met by Gen. Foster, who was near, waiting for him, the victorious Sherman, accompanied by Foster, came up to Warsaw Sound this morning, and he received a visit from Admiral Dahigren, who had, on Monday last, temporarily transferred his flag from the Philadelphia to the steamer Harvest Moon, Acting Master J. K. Crosby, commanding, and came South to meet Sherman. The steam sloop Pawnee, Commander George H. Balch, fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the gallant hero.

After an hour's consultation on board the revenue cutter Nemaha, General Sherman bade adieu to General Foster, who proceeded to Port Royal, and returned with the Admiral on board the Harvest Moon. Subsequently he made a visit to the iron-clad Passaic, Lieutenant Commander Thomas Scott Fillebrown commanding, with which he was highly pleased, after which he proceeded with the Admiral to Ossabaw Sound.

Sherman's army is within five miles of Savannah, which is closely invested by it. In a day or two General Sherman will propose to General Hardee the surrender of the city, and Hardee will have to resort to better "tactics" than those which he stole from the Duke of Orleans if he would successfully refuse Sherman's terms.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE SITUATION.

General Sherman, being asked by General Foster whether he (Foster) had not better keep possession of the batteries recently erected commanding the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, so as to prevent any more forces joining Hardee, replied, "You had better hold on to the batteries, and I can easily spare five thousand men to help you to prevent them from running away. But let as many go into Savannah as want to; I can take care of them all. I'll open my lines and let in twenty thousand of them if they want to go in."

GOING TO RICHMOND.

General Sherman says he has been through Mississippi twice and through Georgia once. "The sun goes north on the 21st, and by that time I shall go north, too." He says he will go through South Carolina, and leave a wake behind him as marked as that which marks his path thro' Georgia, and that he will go through North Carolina also, Richmond being his destination.

HOW HE DID IT.

Sherman's account of his movement on Fort McAllister was characteristic. He said, "I went down with Howard and took a look at it, and I said to my boys, "Boys, I don't think there are over four hundred in that fort; but there it is, and I think we might as well have it.'" The word was scarcely spoken before the work was done.—Fifteen minutes were all that were required.

CONDITION OF HIS ARMY.

The army has been splendidly fed during its march, the country being freely stocked with wheat, corn, beef cattle and hogs. His losses from killed, wounded and sick are less than two thousand. None of his men became stragglers. About twenty thousand "niggers and mules" are reported in his wake.

A naval force will immediately be collected to augment that now before Savannah, and to secure the Rebel rams and other vessels in the river.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shalli es, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORALS AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Thresuing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis.
Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.
Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
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jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

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PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST
$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—zz.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS

Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864—tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require cash sales.

Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.

In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.

We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.
We remain truly your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.
Oct. 7, 1864-4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
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Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
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So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirabie lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

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Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER
march 18, 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

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apr. '8 1864—d.

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BEDFORD, Pa..
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This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

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WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

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Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravaeed in character: while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation; Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

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SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

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CELEBRATED
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Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

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The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

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